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Identical letters dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 25 January 2003 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fact that the aggression being committed by United States and British aircraft against Iraq continued in the period from 18 December to 17 January 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Aldouri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have stepped up their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq, targeting Iraqi towns and villages as well as civilian and military installations. United States and British warplanes based in the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey thus violated Iraq's airspace and carried out 1,361 armed sorties in the period from 18 December to 17 January 2003, 1,215 of them from Kuwait and 146 from Turkey (see enclosure).

In the course of these acts of aggression on 1 December 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Wassit governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 20 December 2002, United States and British aircraft again bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Wassit governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 26 December 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites as well as radio broadcasting stations in Basrah and Dhi Qar governorates, killing three citizens and damaging a number of civilian and military installations.

On 29 December 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Qadissiya and Dhi Qar governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 30 December 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 1 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, killing one citizen, wounding two others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 2 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 3 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 4 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 5 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 6 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, killing two citizens, wounding three others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 8 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Basrah governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 10 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 13 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah governorate, wounding six citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 17 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

In enforcing no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq the United States and the United Kingdom have committed a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions affirming respect for Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. They are also guilty of armed aggression against Iraq, which has been ongoing since 1991 and is aimed at undermining our country's political independence and territorial integrity and deliberately and systematically wiping out its population and civilian installations. It constitutes persistent State terrorism and gross interference in Iraq's internal affairs.

The Secretary-General and his predecessor, Mr. Boutros-Ghali, have stated on more than one occasion that the United States and the United Kingdom imposed this measure unilaterally and that there is nothing in the resolutions of the Security Council that would authorize it.

The enforcement of the no-flight zones by the United Kingdom and the United States and the concomitant acts of aggression have been opposed and condemned by a majority of the States Members of the United Nations, including most of the permanent members of the Security Council. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the League of Arab States have also denounced this illegal use of force against Iraq's security, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The entire international community has condemned the maintenance of the so-called no-flight zones as an unlawful act, as a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the established norms of international law and as a bellicose use of armed force against Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Although the international community has condemned this daily aggression and State terrorism against an independent State, which has taken the lives of thousands of Iraqi citizens and caused enormous material losses, the United States and the United Kingdom continue to flout the Charter of the United Nations and the declared wish of the international community for a halt to this aggression. The Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression, and this raises serious questions about the credibility of the Security Council and the United Nations and about their capacity to apply the provisions of the Charter to all without distinction and to halt the acts of aggression that are being committed by two of the permanent members of the Council and constitute a threat to regional and international peace and security. This bellicose, terrorist conduct on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom once again confirms that they are not worthy

of the authority conferred on them by Article 24 of the Charter, which gives primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security to the Security Council, acting on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations.

The logistic support being provided to the Americans and British by one of our neighbouring States — specifically Kuwait, which has transformed its territory into a base from which the United States threatens to commit aggression against Iraq — means that that country incurs full responsibility under international law, including liability for the payment of compensation for the losses and damage, in both human and material terms, caused by these unlawful practices.

The Government of Iraq calls for an immediate halt to internationally unlawful acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, gravely endanger the security of its people and constitute a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will endeavour to halt the ongoing United States and British aggression against Iraq and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 18 December-17 January 2003

1. Northern region

In the northern region 146 armed sorties were flown at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres and at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour, as follows:

1. At 1200 hours on 22 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Baibo, Rawanduz, Aqrah and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1335 hours.

2. At 1115 hours on 23 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1400 hours.

3. At 1115 hours on 26 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1415 hours.

4. At 1135 hours on 27 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Irbil and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1430 hours.

5. At 1220 hours on 30 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Aqrah and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1240 hours.

6. At 1130 hours on 31 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight armed sorties, were

supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Dohuk areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1200 hours.

7. At 1305 hours on 6 January 2003, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Baibo, Aqrah and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1600 hours.

8. At 1935 hours on 9 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2230 hours.

9. At 1247 hours on 13 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Aqrah, Dohuk and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1545 hours.

10. At 1315 hours on 14 January 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1500 hours.

11. At 1230 hours on 15 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1530 hours.

12. At 1220 hours on 17 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Irbil, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1520 hours.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 1,215 armed sorties were flown at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres and at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour, as follows:

1. At 1155 hours on 18 December 2002, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out four armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Kut, Hayy, Nu'maniyah, Afak, Rifa'i, Shatrah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, killing two citizens and wounding 13, and damaged a number of civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1245 hours.

2. At 1100 hours on 19 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 57 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Samawah, Artawi, Lasaf, Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Safwan, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Aziziyah South, Al-Ukhaydir, Nu'maniyah, Shinafiyah, Razzazah and Hayy areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1245 hours.

3. At 1000 hours on 20 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Artawi, Nakhib, Diwaniyah, Nu'maniyah, Amarah, Basrah, Qurnah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Najaf, Kut, Shaykh Sa'd, Nasiriyah, Al-Ukhaydir and Rifa'i areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Wassit governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1300 hours.

4. At 1100 hours on 21 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 52 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Busssayah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Afak, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Al-Ukhaydir, Nakhib, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Samawah and Rumaythah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1445 hours.

5. At 1030 hours on 23 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 67 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Bussayah, Salman, Jabayish, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Samawah, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Najaf and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1550 hours.

6. At 1200 hours on 25 December 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Basra, Lasaf, Shinafiyah, Taqtaqanah, Rumaythah, Afak, Amarah, Kut, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah and Najaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1330 hours.

7. At 0740 hours on 26 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basra, Shatrah and Samawah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basra and Dhi Qar governorates, killing 3 citizens and wounding 14 others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0855 hours.

8. At 1335 hours on 27 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 15 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Samawah, Basra, Shinafiyah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1405 hours.

9. At 1855 hours on 27 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and Tornado aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Rif'ai, Samawah, Najaf, Nu maniyah, Aziziyah, Nukhayb and Kut areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2300 hours.

10. At 1405 hours on 28 December 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Jabayish, Shatrah, Amarah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Afak, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rumaythah and Qal'at Salih areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1505 hours.

11. At 1925 hours on 28 December 2002, United States and British F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Afak, Hayy, Kut, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2325 hours.

12. At 1515 hours on 29 December 2002, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Najaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Diwaniyah and Samawah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Qadisiyah and Dhi Qar governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1630 hours.

13. At 1925 hours on 29 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 49 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rif'ai, Najaf and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2330 hours.

14. At 2010 hours on 30 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 47 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Amarah, Jalibah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Samawah, Kut, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Diwaniyah, Salman, Amghar, Makr al-Ni'am, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Shinafiyah and Nukhayb areas and Walid airfield. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0030 hours.

15. At 0620 hours on 1 January 2003, United States and British F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Amghar, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Qurna and Jabayish areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basra governorate. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1315 hours.

16. At 1925 hours on 1 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Basra, Jabayish, Shatrah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Maytah, Busayyah, Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Mashkhab, Rif'at, Qal'at Salih and Qal'at Sukkar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2240 hours.

17. At 1300 hours on 2 January 2003, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 17 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Busayyah, Jabayish, Rif'at, Artawi, Qurnah, Qal'at Sukkar, Salman and Shatrah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basra and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1430 hours.

18. At 1925 hours on 2 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Hayy, Nasiriyah, Afak, Nu'maniyah, Razzazah, Ukhaydir, Samawah, Nukhayb, Southern Rutbah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2340 hours.

19. At 0923 hours on 3 January 2003, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out two armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Diwaniyah, Samawah, Rif'at, Qal'at Salih, Rumaythah, Shatrah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air

defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0940 hours.

20. At 2005 hours on 3 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 60 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Rif'ai, Shaykh Sa'd, Diwaniyah, Nu'maniyah, Najaf, Shinafiyah, Nukhayb, Samawah, Lasaf, Busayyah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2245 hours.

21. At 1345 hours on 4 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jabaliyah, Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Qal'at Salih, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Jabayish and Shatrah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1515 hours.

22. At 2000 hours on 4 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 27 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Qal'at Salih, Afak, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Diwaniyah, Shinafiyah, Samawah, Nukhayb, Lasaf, Ashbajah and Amghar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2345 hours.

23. At 1400 hours on 5 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 10 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah and Basra areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1605 hours.

24. At 1940 hours on 5 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an

AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Hayy, Jalibah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Qal'at Sukkar, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Afak, Shaykh Sa'd, Hashimiyah, Diwaniyah, Shinafiyah, Ukhaydir, Razzazah, Rahhaliyah, Najaf, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Samawah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2315 hours.

25. At 1305 hours on 6 January 2003, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out eight armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo and Irbil areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, killing 2 citizens and wounding 13 others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1600 hours.

26. At 2035 hours on 6 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 39 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Kut, Samawah, Amarah, Aziziyah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Walid and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0015 hours.

27. At 0745 hours on 8 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 45 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Shaykh Sa'd, Afak, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Karbala', Rahiliyah, Razzazah, Nukhayb, Samawah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Basra governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1400 hours.

28. At 1035 hours on 9 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Hayy, Shaykh Sa'd, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Ukhaydir, Kut, Amarah, Talhah, Nukhayb, Aziziyah, eastern Naza'im and Southern Rutbah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1410 hours.

29. At 1805 hours on 9 January 2003, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out five armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Safwan, Jalibah, Nasiriyah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2000 hours.

30. At 1200 hours on 10 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 50 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Jalibah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Nukhayb, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Amarah, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Ukhaydir, Hillah, Karbala', Rahhaliyah, Southern Ruthah and Walid areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Basra governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1600 hours.

31. At 1250 hours on 11 January 2003, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Samawah, Ukhaydir, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1630 hours.

32. At 1335 hours on 12 January 2003, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Salman, Samawah, Shatrah, Kut'at, Lasaf, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Taqtaqanah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1700 hours.

33. At 1210 hours on 13 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 60 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Safwan, Basra, Lasaf, Jalibah, Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Ali al-Gharbi, Kut, Samawah, Ukhaydir, Rumaythah and Najaf areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basra governorate, wounding six citizens and damaging civilian

and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1840 hours.

34. At 0950 hours on 14 January 2003, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out three armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Safwan and Basra areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1010 hours.

35. At 1005 hours on 15 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 23 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ukhaydir, Faqtaqanah, Ashbajah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1320 hours.

36. At 1105 hours on 16 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and Tornado aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf, Jalibah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Ukhaydir and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1435 hours.

37. At 2010 hours on 16 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Samawah, Salman and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2250 hours.

38. At 1125 hours on 17 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 53 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Rif'ai, Hayy, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Afak, Diwaniyah, Karbala', Samawah, Ukhaydir, Razzazah, Rahhaliyah, Najaf, Nukhayb, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Salman and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in

exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0530 hours.

39. At 2005 hours on 17 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Rif'ai and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0530 hours.